# Carolina Observer.

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## Communication.

A PROPOSAL

*From the Synod of North Carolina, relative to Sabbath Schools.*

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"The Synod of North Carolina, from long observation, feeling deeply impressed with the great importance of Sunday School institutions; and convinced of the important effects they are calculated to produce on the rising generation, do hereby earnestly recommend to the friends of Zion within their bounds, the formation of Sunday School Unions, for each county in the State:—auxiliary to "The American Sunday School Union," which holds its Sessions in the City of Philadelphia. To this end,

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Messrs. *Colin McIver*, and *Bruce G. Hamner*, and the Hon. *Henry Potter*, be a committee, to draft such Form of a Constitution, as may be expedient for such societies to adopt, and to publish an address, furnishing the community with such explanations and directions as may be proper for directing the public mind, and exciting public attention, on this subject."

The Committee instituted by the above resolution, have considered the subject submitted to them; and now, in compliance with the wishes of Synod, they beg leave, respectfully, to recommend to the good people of North Carolina, the formation of a Sunday-School Union in each county in the State, under the following

CONSTITUTION:

*Preamble.*—To cultivate concord, benevolence, and Christian charity; to impart Literary and Religious instruction, gratuitously, to the rising generation; to train up the youth in "the way in which they should go;" and to concentrate the benevolent efforts of the friends of Sabbath School instruction, by every name—We, the subscribers, agree and associate ourselves, under the title of The [*here insert the name of the County or Town*] Sunday School Union;" and, for our government, have adopted the following constitution:

ARTICLE I.—This Society shall be composed of such School Societies in the County [*or Town, as the case may be,*] as shall be admitted into this Union, and individuals who pay Twenty-five Cents annually, in advance, or Three Dollars for Life Membership.—Any number of members present at any annual meeting shall be sufficient to form a quorum.

ART. II.—The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, to consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary,* a Treasurer and twelve other Managers, to be elected at every annual meeting of the Society, and of two Representatives from each School Society, to be by them chosen previous to the annual meeting.—Ministers of the different denominations, whose School Societies are attached to this Union, shall be honorary members of the Board, and have a right to vote on all questions.

ART. III.—The Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body; to form School Societies throughout the county, and to make all necessary Bye-Laws.—They shall meet according to their own adjournments, or the call of the President or Vice-President: And five shall be a quorum for the transaction of any business.

ART. IV.—The interior management of each School shall be confided to a Superintendent and Teachers, to be governed by such rules as the Board may think proper to adopt.

ART. V.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be on the third Monday of March; one month previous to which, each School Society shall report in writing to the Corresponding Secretary, the state and progress of its School; from which the Board shall form a general Report, to lay before the annual meeting of the Society.

ART. VI.—This Society shall be auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union, to which the Board shall report annually, and from which the Board shall procure suitable supplies of books for all the Schools in their Union.

ART. VII.—Every School Society shall be organized by a meeting of the subscribers or contributors, under such modification as may seem to be most convenient; to be governed, either by Managers, or by the Superintendent and Teachers, to be chosen at the first meeting: subject, however, to the rules and regulations of the Board of Managers.—And each Society shall contribute to the Union, its quota for books, and for becoming auxiliary to the American S. Union.

ART. VIII.—The Board shall provide a depository for the books at some convenient place, and shall appoint a Librarian, to take charge and distribute them to the Schools, according to the terms and instructions to be prescribed by the Board.

*In some instances, one Secretary may be sufficient. Of this, however, every Society will judge for itself.

Impressed with the belief that all self-created Societies should be clogged as little as possible with constitutional duties and restraints, and, aware of the amount of that favour which will be conferred by the Printers of the State in giving publicity to this scheme, and which the Committee here beg leave to bespeak, they have cautiously guarded against unnecessary detail. A diversity of opinion as to the *form*, should create no difficulty, since *no* modification which recognizes the general principles of the proposed constitution, would defeat the object. And if, on experiment, it shall be found, in any county, that no more than *one* school can be instituted, and therefore, no County Union is formed, such school, though deprived of the advantages of a *County Union*, may and ought to become auxiliary to the American Sunday Sch'l Union, from which it will derive important benefits.

For general information on this subject, the Committee would recommend the perusal of the American Sunday School Magazine—a valuable and interesting work, published in Philadelphia, at $1 50 per annum. In this work the inquirer will be thoroughly instructed in all the duties of a Superintendent, Librarian, Teacher, and Pupil; and in all the rules and regulations proper for the government and conduct of Sabbath Schools; and will at the same time find much to encourage his hopes and strengthen his resolutions and purposes of doing good upon a broad scale.

"The advantages which the "Union" affords, are, the collection of important facts and information; union of concert; uniformity of operation; combination of effort; saving of expense; and the increase of that charity which never fail-th." "In the Union of the friends of Sunday Schools in a National Institution, there will be no sacrifice of principle; no compromise of duty; no interference with the internal management of smaller associations; all discordant elements are banished; union with Christ and one another, form the basis of the American Sunday School Union."

The books of that Institution are admirably calculated to please and instruct the youth, and to imbue their minds with useful knowledge:—they are selected with much care, by a Committee of five persons, comprising members of different denominations of Christians. Many of these little volumes bear the marks of deep research and strong intellectual endowment, but are written in a style so simple, a method so perspicuous, and with such graphic developement, that the young reader comprehends the subject, and is delighted with the book. These books, too, are sold to *Auxiliary* Societies at very reduced prices; so much so, that the saving in purchases very soon exceeds the fee ($3) given to the Parent Institution, for the privilege of becoming Auxiliary.

In commencing a school, it is important to have a small selection of books, including class-books, and printed cards for tickets.—These can be procured from some of the depositories of this State, with less delay, probably, than from Philadelphia. One of those depositories is in Fayetteville, under the care of John Mac Rae, Esq. Post-Master.

In the further discharge of this solemn duty, the committee must take the liberty to recommend to the serious consideration of every reflecting man and woman in the State, the moral obligation which rests upon every one to patronize and aid Sunday School establishments. It is no visionary subject—no untried theory. Experiments have been multiplied; and success has crowned every effort. The way is now open; and all are invited to go forth, in the good and sure work. Who can tell the amount of that moral influence, which these institutions have already exerted over the human family? And whose perspicacity, piercing the veil of futurity, can calculate the benefits which are yet to flow from them? To say nothing of the three distant quarters of the Globe, and the thousand Islands scattered over the vast Oceans, (and Sunday-Schools have followed the Bible into almost every land,) and passing by the numerous foreign nations of our own hemisphere, we can already number, within our own territory, about 250,000 children instructed in Sabbath Schools.

By the last estimate of the National Institution, we have 2600 Schools and 24,307 Teachers; and since the formation of that Society in May, 1824, it appears that 5431 Teachers and Scholars have made a profession of religion. There are numerous instances of Sunday School Pupils becoming ornaments of the learned professions; and not a few of the learned Divines received their first religious impressions in such Schools.

Our world is undergoing a prodigious moral change, and various are the means employed to meliorate the condition of sinful man and fit him for the enjoyment of the upper world; among these, are, Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, and Bible-Class Associations. These and other kindred associations, in the hands of God, are throwing a flood of light where moral darkness has long brooded.

But the Sunday School system is the nursery for all the other moral, benevolent, and religious Societies. It seems to be the foundation stone, laid by infinite Wisdom and Goodness, on which we may build our hopes for future generations; and the American Sunday School Union is the focal luminary—the Sun which shall radiate our whole system. It therefore becomes all the friends of social happiness to lend a helping hand to this system. The object is worthy the mighty efforts of the united community.—The National Institution calls for help. The wandering, Sabbath-breaking youth of our own State must be reclaimed. The *mass* of children must be instructed. Morality and Religion must be taught to the rising generation. And who shall effect this great work? The cry is to ALL; for every one can do *something;* and the united whole, with Divine aid, can do all things needful.

THE COMMITTEE.

*Fayetteville, Aug.* 20, 1828.

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*Silk.*—A gentleman in Baltimore of the name of Gideon B. Smith, has advertised, that for five dollars he will transmit as many Silk Worms' eggs, as will lead to the production of from 150,000 to 500,000 next year. This information we deem important. Experience has shown that our soil and climate is well adapted to the cultivation of the White Mulberry. It is in a flourishing condition in Flushing township, Belmont county. Nothing is now wanting but a little perseverance to make the Silk trade very profitable to the citizens of Ohio. We sincerely hope, that this important branch of industry may claim the attention of our citizens. We are informed that the inhabitants of a single county in Connecticut, raise annually, silk to the value of nearly $50,000! And what materially enhances the value of this product is the fact that the labor is principally performed by women and children. A handsome addition to the wealth of a county!

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*The Dutchman Outwitted.*—The principal house at Madison, N. Y is an ancient stone edifice; now, and for a generation past, occupied as a store or tavern. Its builder and late proprietor was the late M—— G. S——n, esq. an ancient and somewhat eccentric Dutch denizen, who stood six feet in his shoes, weighed fifteen stone, and was in his way somewhat of a wag withal. The valley of the Kaatskill was chiefly settled by the Dutch; and the house of Mynheer was the principal place of resort for the Van Bokkelins and Van Ordens and Van Der Speigles of the neighborhood to smoke their pipes and crack their jokes of long winter evenings, before their peaceful country was overrun by the Yankees, who have swarmed over this once happy region like the locusts of Egypt, equally hungry and destructive. It was the worthy host of huge dimensions, whom we have described, who was so greviously taken in once on a time in an encounter of wits with one of those keen eyed cunning Yankees, who prowl over the country seated on tin carts, with bags of feathers, or some other "notion," for their cushions. After some sport and bantering between Mynheer and Jonathan, who had shown off some common slight of hand tricks with cards to the great astonishment of the 'spoons' who were looking on, he, that is, the said Jonathan, declared that he could swallow his robustuous host! Notwithstanding that Jonathan had already played off several of his Yankee tricks which puzzled the good people exceedingly, yet this assertion was too great a mouthful for them to swallow, if the pedlar could. A bet sufficient to moisten the throats of the whole company, was the consequence between the principal parties; though the landlord in proposing it, had no idea that his customer would accept, when as he supposed, he must be certain of losing. Jonathan then directed that Mynheer should be divested of his coat and boots, and be stretched longitudinally upon the old oaken table which had stood in the bar room for half a century. These arrangements having been made, Jonathan voraciously seized upon the honest landlord's gouty great toe, which he pressed rather violently between his teeth, giving the good man a twinge which caused a writhing movement and a groan,—'Dunder and blixum!' exclaimed Mynheer; 'Vat te teffil do ye pite me sho vor?' 'Why you darned great fool," said Jonathan, 'you did'nt think I was going to swallow you whole, did you?' A burst of laughter proclaimed Jonathan the victor, and Mynheer had to pay the toast and toddy.

*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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*Patience.*—An Emperor of China, making a journey, discovered a family, in which the master with the wives, children, grand children, daughters-in-law and servants, all lived in peace and harmony. The emperor admiring this, enquired of the old man what means he employed to preserve quiet among such a number of persons; the man taking out a pencil wrote only these words: *Patience, Patience, Patience.*

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A traveller, a few years since, on his return from the state of Ohio, where he had been to purchase a farm in that 'land of milk and honey,' gave this account of the state of its promise: 'Sir, as I was driving my team, I observed a hat in the path, I reached my whip stick to take it up from the mud. 'What are you doing with my hat?' cried a voice under it. I soon discovered under the chappeau a brother emigrant up to his head in mire. "Pray, let me help you out," said I. "Thank you," said the bemired traveller, "I have got a good long legged horse under me, who has carried me through worse sloughs than this: I am only stopping to breathe my nag, as this is the firmest footing I have found in fifty miles."

### THE BURR CHARGE.

Judge Williams, of Tennessee, who lately charged Gen. Jackson with being leagued with Burr in his treasonable plans, stated that a certain Judge Stuart, of the same State, was the oply person present when his pretended conversation with Gen. Jackson took place. It will be seen by the following letter from Judge Stuart, what dependence is to be placed upon the word of Judge Williams.

*Murfreesborough, March 1st*, 1828.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of February 28th, 1828, in which, among other things, you enquire whether I ever heard Gen. Jackson offer to obtain a commission for Mr. Nathaniel Williams under Burr or any other person, &c. &c. I respond that I never did; that to the best of my recollection, I never was at Gen. Jackson's house when Burr was there, nor do I remember of ever being there with Mr. Williams. I never heard General Jackson say to Judge Williams, nor to any other person, that Burr wanted men to join him in any project whatever; nor did I ever hear General Jackson say any thing in relation to Burr or his views, from the time he first came to Nashville until after he was a prisoner. I do not exactly remember the time Burr came to Nashville, but it was after he ceased to be Vice President, and had killed Hamilton, and no suspicion was entertained by any body, so far as I knew, that he was engaged in any illegal, or treasonable project. The citizens of Nashville gave him a public dinner at which I was present. I presume Gen. Jackson had resigned his office of Judge, some years before Burr first came to Nashville; of course he must have signed Mr. Williams' license, and held a conversation with him, before Burr's conspiracy was set on foot. If I had ever heard such conversation as that above stated, it would have excited my curiosity to know what Burr wanted with an army, and when, in a short time afterwards, his treasonable projects were talked of, I should have recollected it so strongly, that I would not afterwards have forgotten it. I recollect that after the public began to talk of, and suspect the unlawful views of Burr, a certain Mr. Pease came to Nashville, sent, as I understood by the Post Master General, to enquire into some matters relating to the Post Office,—he consulted me, as Attorney of the United States for this District, and after that business was ended, the conversation turned upon Burr's conspiracy; he asked me if I thought Burr had many friends in this country who would be likely to join him? I told him no, I thought few or none; that a majority were republicans, who were displeased with Burr for intriguing to be elected President by Congress, when he had been voted for, by them, as Vice President. He asked if there were not a considerable number of Federalists, who would favour him as they had heretofore done in the Presidential election—I replied, their number was considerable; but, so far as I knew or believed, he would get no support from them; they disliked his political opinions, they doubted his integrity, and they disliked him because he had killed Hamilton, and I did not believe they would support any man against the lawful Government of the country. He enquired if I was well acquainted with Gen. Jackson; on replying in the affirmative, he said he had been informed that Burr and Gen. Jackson were on terms of great intimacy and friendship—that he Burr lived much at Jackson's house. I replied that there need be no fears from that quarter; that Jackson's house was open to all respectable strangers, and he was in the habit of treating all with hospitality, attention and politeness, and this he would continue to do so long as Burr acted correctly; but the moment he would venture to develope his treasonable purposes, General Jackson would come out openly against him: that General Jackson had been highly gratified at the election of Mr. Jefferson, and displeased at the attempt to elect Burr president; that he was a man of strict honor and integrity and no fears need be entertained of him—upon which he left me apparently well satisfied.

Now, if I had heard Gen. Jackson offer to procure a commission for Mr. Williams so shortly before, under these circumstances, I must have recollected it.

Your's respectfully.

(Signed) THOMAS STUART.

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*The Poet's Dog.*—The manner in which Pope, the greatest of English Poets, was preserved by the uncommon sagacity of his dog, was truly remarkable. The animal, who was called Marquis, could not agree with a favorite servant of the illustrious writer; he constantly growled when near him, and would even show his teeth when this servant approached. Although the English Poet was singularly attached to this dog, (who was a spaniel of the largest species,) yet on account of his extreme neatness, which he pushed almost to excess, he would never allow him to remain in his chamber. Nevertheless, in spite of the most positive orders, the spaniel would frequently sneak towards evening into the apartment of his master, and would not be driven from it without the greatest difficulty. One evening, having slipped very softly in without being perceived, this animal placed himself under the bed of his master, and remained there scarcely breathing. Towards morning, the servant rushed hastily into the chamber of Pope. At this moment, the faithful dog suddenly left his post and leaped on the villain who was armed with a pistol. The poet started from his sleep; he threw open the window to call for assistance, and beheld three highwaymen, who had been introduced by his servant into the garden of his villa, for the purpose of robbing him of his most valuable possessions after having assassinated him. Disconcerted by this unforeseen accident, the robbers hesitated a moment, and then took flight. The servant thus betrayed by the watchful dog, was sentenced to forfeit his life. How powerful the instinct of this faithful animal, by whose astonishing sagacity was thus preserved the life of a man of whose fame England may justly be proud.

The same dog, shortly after this singular event, exhibited another proof of his remarkable instinct. Pope, reposing one afternoon in a little wood about three leagues distant from his house, lost a watch of great value. On returning home, the poet wished to know the hour, and found his watch was not in his fob. Two or three hours had elapsed, and a violent storm was just commencing. The poet called his dog, and making a sign which Marquis very well understood, he said, "I have lost my watch—go look for it." At these words Marquis departed, quick as the flash which lighted his steps, and repaired, no doubt, to every spot at which his master stopped. It so happened that the poor animal was so long occupied in the search as to create great anxiety, for midnight had arrived and he had not returned. What was the astonishment of Pope when, on rising in the morning, he opened his chamber door, and there beheld his faithful messenger lying quietly and holding in his mouth the splendid jewel, with which he had returned, perfectly uninjured, and which was the more highly valued by the poet, as it had been presented to him by the Queen of England.

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### KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Louisville Public Advertiser declares that "thousands of Old Court Jackson men refused to vote for Major Barry, or voted *for* General Metcalfe. Had it not been for the influence of the feelings engendered by the Old and New Court controversy, which were revived by the exertions of the Adams men, Gen. Metcalfe could not have been elected. By the exertions of our adversaries, the election of Governor was made to turn, in a great degree, on local politics. They contended that the election of Barry would lead to the revival of the *relief system*, and to renewed efforts to re-organise the Court of Appeals. By these means, and by the propagation of the most unfounded statements, alleging that Major Barry was hostile to the *rights of occupants*, they succeeded, to a greater extent than *they* could have anticipated, in dividing the friends of Jackson. Our success, under such circumstances, in electing a decided majority of Jackson men to the Legislature, proves, that we are not only competent to contend with our adversaries in November next, but to triumph over them."

In Greenup county, where Metcalfe had a majority of 150 votes, "the Jackson party carried their senator and members of the legislature, and Mr. Dunlap, the sheriff of that county who held the election, says, that he *has a list of one hundred and thirteen decided Jackson men who voted for Metcalfe, but supported the balance of the Jackson ticket.*"

The Lexington Gazette of the 15th, states that there is a majority of at least 4000 men in the State, but that "hundreds of them voted against Barry, and many did not vote at all." But "let our friends abroad rest contented as to the vote of Kentucky. We shall give the coalition a Waterloo route in November. The Adams men here know this. The only hope which they have, is, that the small majority which Metcalfe *may* receive for Governor, will operate to make the friends of Jackson desert him in other states. But to our sister states we would say, persevere in the good cause—Kentucky will *be* with you in the day of trial."

The "Frankfort Argus" of the 13th says: "The returns do not enable us to state with positive certainty who is Governor; but we have little doubt of the election of General Metcalfe by a small majority.

"The elections for the *Legislature* wear a different aspect. Ten Senators were elected this year." Information already received, justifies the belief that eight Jackson men are elected; of the election of the ninth, there is scarcely room to doubt, and the success of the tenth is probable. This will give us a majority of four in the Senate, where last year, there was a majority of two against us. Of the members elected to the House of Representatives given in our list to-day, 35 are Jackson men, and 33 for Adams and Clay. To the list of Jackson men, we are confident of being able to add at least 19 more, and probably 24, making the Jackson majority in the House from 8 to 18.

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*Ludicrous absence of mind.*—M. de Le Brun was one of the most absent men in the world. One day he attended a wedding which was solemnized in church, when just as the youthful pair had pronounced the irrecoverable oath, he whispered to the person next to him—"are you going to walk to the grave?" forgetting, in the depth of his abstraction, that he was at a wedding, and fancying that the crowd of people around him were collected to attend a funeral.

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One great reason why men practice generosity so little in the world, is their finding so little there.

# FOREIGN.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ships Herald, Capt. Graham, at Baltimore, the Alexander, at Philadelphia, and the Wm. Byrnes and Wm. Thompson, at New York, all from Liverpool, the latter on the 16th July, we are enabled to present our readers with intelligence much later than our previous advices.

The most interesting of the articles of intelligence, are the improvement in the cotton market—the surrender of Oporto to Don Miguel—and the movements of the Russian army.

The New Customs Bill was to be read a third time in the House of Commons on the 15th.

Our Tariff caused a good deal of excitement in England. Mr. Huskisson had given notice that he should move, on the 17th, an address to the King, for the purpose of having laid on the table any communications which had passed between the British and the United States' Governments, and copies of instructions sent the British Minister in the U. States, relative to the late Tariff.

*American Tariff.*—On the motion for the House of Commons, on the 11th, to go into a committee of ways and means—

Mr. Stewart called the attention of the House to the duties almost amounting to prohibition, imposed by the American Tariff on the importation of British Manufactures and produce. It was too late to originate any measure on the subject in the present session; but he thought the country ought to have the satisfaction of knowing that the subject attracted the attention of his Majesty's Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer, said, that he had no doubt that his Rt. Hon. Friend, (the President of the Board of Trade) who was not at present in circumstances to communicate to the House his opinions on the subject, would take the earliest opportunity of attending to it.

The House of Commons have voted the sum of £30,000 for fortifications in Canada.

The contest for member of Parliament from *Clare*, Ireland, has terminated in Mr. O'Connell's favor, notwithstanding the general popularity of his opponent, Mr. Fitzgerald. The return by the sheriff has been formally protested against, as contrary to law, Mr. O'C. being a Roman Catholic.

The election of Mr. O'Connell can of course avail nothing, as he will not be admitted to a seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Stratford Canning had left London, for the purpose of proceeding on a special mission respecting the Greeks.

### PORTUGAL.

The London Leger of the 7th July, announces Don Miguel's assumption of royal Kingly power and titles.

Just as we were about to put our paper to press, we received *Lisbon Gazettes* from the 24th to the 28th ult. inclusive, whence we find that Don Miguel has at length passed the Rubicon, and with the consent of his satellites in the Three Estates, which he has assembled, assumed the Kingly office. Whether this assumption will be sanctioned by the Powers of Europe time only can shew.

*The Russian Army.*—"A courier from the camp before Brailow brings the news that that place capitulated on the 20th. An attack made by the Russians on the 15th, 17th, and 18th, was repulsed by the garrison with desperate courage. The Russians are said to have lost about 5,000 men, 2 Generals, and 70 officers.

*Russian Bulletin.*—The Messenger des Chambres, dated July 6, contains an official Bulletin of the Russian army, dated from the Ramparts of Tragan, 30th of June, brought in 14 days from the Russian Head Quarters, by an extraordinary express. The Bulletin contains at great length the details of the seige of Brailow, which surrendered after an assault, which cost the Russians a great many men.

The bridges having been deemed practicable, it was resolved to attempt to take the place by storm on the 15th. All the mines were to be sprung at once, and immediately after the explosion, the troops were to mount the breaches. One of the mines, however, blew up too son; its explosion buried the officer who was to fire the second mine, which did not blow up. The third did blow up; but amidst the clouds of dust and smoke which arose on all sides, it was impossible to distinguish the state of the breaches.

The columns rushed forward to the assault; all the officers and Generals were at their head, with the volunteers, who had offered to be the first to scale the enemy's rampart. Those on the right, to the number of 120, succeeded in scaling the walls; but as they could not be supported, they were all killed, except a subaltern officer, who threw himself into the Danube. On the left the same obstacles appeared; and after a most desperate action, it was necessary to sound a retreat, which was effected in great order, but with considerable loss; for the fire of the Turks, which was equally heavy and well directed, redoubled when they saw our troops retreat; and desirous of profiting by their success to destroy our works, they made six sallies against the regiment of Cazan, which repulsed them all, and killed many of the enemy. At half past eleven our troops occupied the same position as before the attack, and the enemy had not been able to carry or damage any of our works. On the 16th, the mines which could not explode the day before, were blown up by order of the Grand Duke Michael; and on the 17th, Turkish Envoys came to ask an armistice of ten days, promising that the place should be surrendered if not relieved by that time. The Grand Duke granted them only a truce for 24 hours, which they accepted. The 15th saw our Generals and troops rival each other in bravery; but our loss was severe. Maj. Gen. Wolf and Maj. Gen. Timroth were killed, and 640 men. Among the wounded are 1 General, 3 Colonels, 16 superior officers, and 75 other officers, and 1540 subalterns and privates, many of whom, however, will be able to return to the ranks in a few days. The Turks defended themselves with a courage worthy of the highest praise. Their loss in killed was, however, sensible, in the sallies which they made.

*From the Camp Karassou, June* 24.—The Imperial camp was removed this morning, with the Corps d'Armee of General Roudzewitch, to Karassou, where the Emperor will remain till those movements of concentration are completed, which were announced in our last bulletin.

This morning Lieut. General Ruddiger sent to the Emperor the keys of Kustendgi, which he had vigorously cannonaded on the 20th. It was the regiment of Marshal the Duke of Wellington which was the first to enter the fortress, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The garrison surrendered on condition of being sent to Pravodi. We have found at Kustendgi 36 pieces of cannon; and a convoy of 36 sail of merchantmen have just entered, which came from Odessa, laden with provisions. The possession of this fortress is of great importance to the future provisioning of the army. The Seraskier, Husselm Pacha, who was at Schumia, at the head, as they say, of an army of 30,000 men, had sent to the troops which formed the garrison of Kustendgi, and of which one detachment had been put to flight at the passage of the Danube, an order to defend the place to the last extremity. Thanks to the vigilance of our parties of Cossacks, the courier, by whom this order was sent, fell into our hands.

Two hours after the news had been received of the fall of Kustendgi, the Emperor received that of the taking of Hirsova. That fortress surrendered to Lieut. Gen. Prince Madatofi. It contained 1200 regular troops, but the inhabitants, who ought to have supported them, had no wish to defend themselves, and they declared, in capitulating, that they would not enter Silistria, whither they were to be transported with the rest of the garrison, because they considered it useless to fight.

From the Russian accounts, it appears that the Turks behave, in every encounter, not only with the most determined bravery, but also with considerable skill. The Deum was sung at St. Petersburg on the 19th ult. on account of the destruction of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube, and the surrender of Issaktchi.

The last French papers mention a report that the siege of Brailow has cost the Russians between 15 and 16,000 men. The capitulation having allowed the Turks to retire by the Danube, the whole population is said to have followed the garrison, which still consisted of 13,500 men, so that, when the Russians entered the place, they did not find in it a single inhabitant. The cannons on the ramparts were spiked, and the magazines destroyed.

*Liverpool, July* 15.

The reduced state of the stocks of Cotton, held by dealers and spinners, together with the late decline in price in this market, led them to operate freely the last week. Speculators also purchased about 3000 bags of American cotton.

Prices are advanced 1-8d. per pound in the lower and middle qualities of Upland, Orleans, and Alabama cottons; and the better sorts are more saleable at the full prices of the previous week. The total sales from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive, are computed at 20,410 bags.

*June* 16.—The sales of cotton yesterday, were estimated at 3000 bags; a part to speculators. In price there was no change. There was more business doing in the Manchester market, last week, in yarns, but at lower prices. And yesterday there was more business doing than for some weeks past, in yarns, cottons, and goods, which has given our market a firm appearance.

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JUDGMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 18.

The King of Spain v Hullett and others. On the late settlement of the mutual claims between the French and Spanish Governments, the Spanish Government had to receive *from* the French as much as in British money amounted to half a million sterling. The Crown of Spain appointed a person by the name of Machado to receive the money, and the French Government inscribed his name in the books for rentes to that amount. Upon the breaking out of the Constitutional struggle in 1823, Machado held the rentes and brought the money to this country.—Bills, signed by Ferdinand, were sent by the Spanish Constitutional Government to Machado for the money; but Machado refused to answer them, stating that he was ready to pay the amount to the persons in liquidation of whose claims on France the French Government had granted the money. When the Constitutional Government was upset, Ferdinand complimented Machado on his refusal to pay the money while he was in the hands of the Constitutionalists, but was very much displeased when he found that Machado still refused to pay upon the same pretence as before. Machado lodged about £200,000 of the money in the hands of the defendants, and went to reside in the Netherlands, out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of this country. Under these circumstances, the King of Spain filed his bill of discovery and relief, in the Court of Chancery, against the defendants, and prayed that the money which they had in their hands from Machado, might be lodged in the Bank of England, with the privity of the Accountant General. To this Bill there was a demurrer, on the grounds that a foreign sovereign had no title to sue in the Court of Chancery; 2d, that if he had, the King of Spain had no beneficial interest in the money, which belonged to such of his subjects as had claims on France, and none of the claims had been specifically ascertained; 3d, for want of proper parties, &c. &c. The Lord Chancellor overruled the demurrer, and ordered the defendants to answer over, and from this order the defendants appealed to the House of Lords.

Mr. Pepys and Mr. Russell contended ably, but unsuccessfully, against His Most Catholic Majesty. It was thought unnecessary to hear the other side.

Lord Redesdale had no doubt, whatever, but a foreign Prince might sue; and it sometimes might be a cause of war if he did not. That the King of Spain had the right to the money, in the first instance, was clear, since Machado had received it as his agent, and as to parties, the defendants alone were the proper parties, as far as related to the discovery and the lodging of the money in Court, after which other parties might be brought in if they had claims and rights. He moved, the judgment of the Court below be affirmed, which was ordered accordingly.

The Attorney General submitted, that, considering the manner in which the King of Spain had been used in this matter, he trusted their Lordships would be of opinion that his Majesty ought to have £100 or so, towards paying his costs.

The Lord Chancellor said, that they would insult the dignity of the King of Spain by giving him costs.—*English paper.*

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*Eastham Vicarage.*—During the sale of the household furniture of the late lamented Dr. Trevor, on Tuesday last, the auctioneer and his auditory were closely congregated together in one of the rooms in the upper story. An old press bedstead was the subject of the auctioneer's eloquence; and at the anxious moment when the last of the well-known words "going—going—gone!" issued from his lips, the floor gave way, and down went the auctioneer and his rostrum, hammer, books, and cash, together with all the company, men, women, and children, topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy, through the floor, into the bed-room underneath! "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!" and especially when it is considered there was a considerable number of persons in the room below, waiting the return down stairs of the auctioneer. The scene of consternation and dismay that ensued may be more easily conceived than described. The injuries sustained, however, were but slight. Two or three respectable females, were a good deal cut and bruised; and a worthy and benevolent farmer, who is remarkable for the size of his 'prominent feature,' sustained a slight injury of the "proboscis," owing to some person or thing from the upper regions having encountered it in the descent. It is almost unnecessary to add, that a motion for an adjournment to the next day was carried, *nem. con.*—*Chester Chronicle.*

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*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 25, 1828.

*Gentlemen:* The enclosed sermon, translated from the Arabic, and delivered, I suppose, by one of the Mufti, I send you for publication, under the impression it will afford to many of the readers of your valuable paper, some amusement, as well on account of its singularity as its novelty. Its elegance of style and lofty expressions surpass any composition on so small a scale I have ever seen.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't.

A MEHOMETAN'S SERMON—*delivered at Algiers.*

The attributes of the Deity were the subject of the Priest's discourse; and, after some exordium, he elevated his voice, and exclaimed:

GOD ALONE IS IMMORTAL!

Abrahim and Solomin have slept with their fathers; Cadijah, the first born of faith; Ayesma, the beloved; Omar, the meek; Omri, the benevolent, the companions of the Apostle, and the sent of God himself; all died—but God, Most High, Most Holy, liveth forever! Infinites are to Him as the numerals of arithmetic to the sons of Adam! The earth shall vanish before the decrees of His eternal destiny; but He liveth and reigneth forever!

GOD ALONE IS OMNISCIENT!

Michael, whose wings are full of eyes, is blind before Him! The dark night unto Him is as the rays of morning; for he noticeth the creeping of the small ant, in the dark night, upon the black stone; and apprehendeth the motion of an atom in the open air.

GOD ALONE IS OMNIPRESENT!

He toucheth the immensity of space as a point;—He moveth in the depths of the Ocean, and Mount Atlas is hidden by the sole of his foot! He breatheth fragrant odours to cheer the blessed in Paradise, and enliveneth the palid frame in the profoundest hell!

GOD ALONE IS OMNIPOTENT!

He thought, and worlds were created; He frowneth, and they dissolve into smoke; He smileth, and the torments of the damned are suspended. The thunderings of Hermon are the whisperings of His voice! The rustling of His attire causeth lightning and an earthquake: and with the shadow of His garment He blotteth out the Sun!

GOD ALONE IS MERCIFUL!

When He forged His immutable decrees on the anvils of eternal wisdom, He tempered the miseries of the human race in the fountains of pity. When He laid the foundations of the world, He dropped a tear upon the embryo miseries of unborn men; and that tear, falling through the immeasurable lapses of time, shall quench the glowing flames of the bottomless pit. He sent His Prophet into the world to enlighten the darkness of the tribes; and hath prepared the pavillions of the Houri for the repose of true believers.

GOD ALONE IS JUST!

He chains the latent cause to the distant event, and binds them both immutably fast to the fitness of things. He decreed the unbeliever to wander amid the whirlwind of error, and suited his soul to future torment. He promulgated the ineffable creed, and the germs of countless souls of believers which existed in the contemplation of the Deity, expanded at the sound. His justice refreshed the faithful, while the damned spirits confess it in despair.

GOD ALONE IS ONE!

Abrahim the faithful knew it; Moses declared it amidst the thunderings of Sinai; Jesus pronounced it, and the messenger of God, the sword of his vengeance, filled the world with that immutable truth. Surely there is ONE GOD, IMMORTAL, OMNIPRESENT, MOST MERCIFUL, and JUST, and Mahomet is His Apostle!

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*From the Portsmouth Journal.*

*The "Old Boy."*—We yesterday saw in our streets Donald McDonald, who is *one hundred and seven years old.* He seems much addicted to intemperance, for which he frequently has received correction, with little hope of reform, however. He has served in several wars. Nearly 50 years ago he offered himself for re-enlistment in the American army. Washington told him he was *too old*, and with a present dismissed him. Since visiting this town last year, he says he has travelled to Halifax.

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Men frequently say, that good actions to be truly good and honorable, should be done secretly. It is a false idea, and arises generally from an envious disinclination to contemplate the good actions of others. Indeed the world would lose a great part of the benefit of exalted deeds by the concealment of them—the influence of their example. Surely if any species of vanity is venial, it is that of displaying to mankind an example of virtue and usefulness.

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*Renovation.*—It is stated that a Mrs. Galusha, of Monmouth, Maine, now 88 years of age, has had, within the last three years, an entire set of new teeth, a new head of hair, and her sight, of which she had been for some time deprived, has been so perfectly restored, that she is now able to read the finest print without the aid of spectacles.

*Diplomatic intercourse with the United States.*—The following account is given in the (London) Times of the diplomatic communications which took place during the secretaryship of the Earl Dudley, between that nobleman and Mr. Gallatin, the American minister at our court, relative to the exclusion of the U. S. from our West India trade:—

"The diplomatic correspondence was renewed by Mr. Gallatin, with the noble and spirited successor of Mr. Canning, and forms a highly interesting portion of series of documents just printed by the House of Commons, of which, indeed, the only remaining part consists of conventions on matters of trade and boundary, not relative to the subject before us.

"There is nothing more manifest throughout this epistolary intercourse than the soreness of America at her exclusion from access to our colonies, and her anxious eagerness to prevail on this government to reopen them to her shipping. She appears, indeed, to have been a good deal surprised at the cool but inflexible spirit of the Order in Council of July, 1826, flattering herself until the promulgation of that order that the act of Parliament would never be enforced against her, but that she was to remain the most favoured of all nations by England—while England, on the contrary, was to be the least favoured by America. This will not do.

"Mr Gallatin writes on the 4th of June, 1828, a sort of introductory, or pulse-feeling letter, to Lord Dudley, referring to one which he had addressed to Mr. Canning in the preceding January—going over again his former defence of the view which had been taken by the American government of the question, as it was discussed, and left by Mr. Canning; and explaining the act and proceedings, or rather non-proceedings of Congress. Lord Dudley received this letter very civilly, no doubt; but as it contained no new fact, and no distinct or implied proposal, his Lordship very properly thought it required no answer. Lord Dudley besides, felt sufficiently satisfied to let the subject remain where it was—that is to say, to leave England and America, respectively in fruition, each of the consequences of her own free actions. But Mr. Gallatin was not satisfied. He wrote again to Lord Dudley, on the 17th of August last, concluding by a formal request on the part of the government, to know whether, if America rescinds the "discriminating duties," and takes off the restraint upon British ships trading from the United States to British colonies, the interdict will be removed from American vessels in relation to such colonies. Lord Dudley, in a long and powerful letter, positively refused to pledge G. Britain to any change, under any circumstances, in the existing rules for regulating her colonial interests. Mr. Gallatin laments the bad success of his overture, and so the correspondence for the present ends. Nothing, it should be added, can be more conciliatory or satisfactory than the tone of both Ministers, notwithstanding the wide difference in their objects.

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*Cotton Bagging.*—We have lately seen (says the Macon [Georgia] Telegraph, of August 11,) in the possession of a gentleman of this place, a sample of Bagging, manufactured from Cotton, which in texture and strength we think entirely superior to the hemp article now in use. We understand it can be afforded at the northern manufactories at sixteen cents per yard, of the usual width of 42 inches, a rate more than 50 per cent. lower than the present price of hemp bagging. If instead of the violent and useless ranting against the tariff, which some discontented spirits are attempting to stir up in many parts of the country, we were to set at work actively in the business of manufacturing our own articles, and raising our own means of subsistence at home, we should have a preventative in our power that would more effectually shield us against any ill effect of this mistaken policy than all the newspaper rant and seditious resolutions that would fill the most ponderous folio.

The article of Bagging alone, used in the Southern States, would probably consume, annually, thirty thousand bales of Cotton, and if, as suggested, it may be transported to the northern manufactories and made into bagging for sixteen cents per yard, when we consider the rate of freight and the comparatively low price of slave labor, which no doubt may be successfully employed here, the same article may be afforded at our own doors at least two cents lower than at the northern manufactories and at one half the price which your planters are now paying for an inferior article of hemp bagging. If those who are now engaged in attempting to excite local prejudices and calling seditious meetings had employed the same time in forming companies and associations of capitalists, to embark actively in manufacturing, can any one doubt but that with the facilities our State affords, machinery might have already been in operation, which would soon place us entirely independent of our northern neighbors for cotton goods? Add to this that the diversified climate, soil and face of the country within our own state, affords every facility for raising sheep, and every description of stock,—for the growing of sugar cane and almost every variety of grain and fruits, it must be at once obvious that without attempting the treasonable experiment of disunion, we may soon set the tariff at defiance.

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*Fire at Paterson, New Jersey.*—A serious fire took place at Patterson, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, which destroyed about thirty stores and dwelling houses in the most valuable part of the town.

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The paper published in Buenos Ayres under the title of El Hijo Mayor del Diable Rosado, (the Red Devil's Eldest Son,) has been discontinued, and has been succeeded by a newspaper entitled El Hijo Menor del Diable Rosado, (the Red Devil's Youngest Son.)

*Albany, N. Y. August*

*Trials for the abduction of Morgan.*—The trial of Bruce, Darrow and Turner, on indictment for kidnapping Morgan, come on this morning. A number of sel are employed. The trial will pro occupy all the week, and will be high teresting."

*Saturday,* 7 *A*

The jury returned a verdict of gainst Bruce at 12 o'clock last night.

The evidence proved Bruce to have with the carriage in which Morgan transported from Molineux's on the road, 16 miles east of Lewiston, to L ton; and from thence to Fort Niagara within the county of Niagara. Bruce cured the horses for the exchange a lineux's and procured hack and hors Lewiston; and the passengers who in the carriage from the east were exa ed in a back street into the carriage w Bruce procured at Lewiston. Bruce Molineux's with the carriage at 12 o on the night of the 13th September, was at Lewiston at 2 o'clock same night started from Lewiston about that hour wards the Fort.

Morgan was proved to be confined magazine on the morning of the 14th witness heard a voice of a man in the zine that morning at 11 o'clock: No lived in or occupied any part of the Fort that time. It had been closed since 1826. Giddings had the key of the zine on the 14th Sept. The witness testified to the voice in the magazine in to the yard of the Fort with Gid and Giddings went to the magazine, ed it and the witness heard the noises ing that there was something wrong turned away from the magazine, and off from the Fort as fast as he could was a brother in law of Giddings, on at the time, and is an intelligent young of the name of John Jackson, resid Lockport.

It was remarkable that Bruce call witnesses to explain his conduct, or in manner to exculpate himself.

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His French Majesty's ships *Jeanne d'* of 60 guns, Com. Dupotet, and *L'Op* of 22 guns, Capt. Dupuy, from Newf land, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sa evening last—all well.

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*Erie Canal.*—The influence of the Eri nal, is not confined to its immediate ity, but is extending itself through di parts of the Union. This fact was illus trated last week at our wharves. S Thom son & Co. received by the Troy and E Line of boats, and shipped the same nine tons of merchandise for a house Little Rock, Arkansas Territory. The is perhaps not distant when the region the west will be supplied with their g by the Eire Canal, Green Bay, and the and Ouisconsin rivers. The present ment will pass for its destination, by L Erie to Sandusky.—*Buffalo Journal.*

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*Cotton Spinning.*—We are sorry to sa the business of cotton spinning and co weaving, is very dull in this vicinity at present moment. This dullness of busin following so quickly the administering the panacea of the "American System ought to awaken reflection in the breast the manufacturers. If evils so deep seat and of so long continuance as those wh afflict the American people, could be re ed by so simple means as increasing the ties on imports, the businesss of governi a country would be an easy task indeed.

*Phil. Gazette.*

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*Chinese Beauty.*—A Chinese female comes vain of her beauty in proportion the smallness of her eyes, the protuberan of her lips, the lankness and blackness her hair, and the extreme smallness of h feet. The artifical means used to ensu this last feature are applied to such a d gree, that when grown up, the Chinese la seems rather to totter than to walk. Amo the men, corpulence, as a symptom of easy life, commands a certain degree respect, and men of thin forms pass f persons void of talent. People of qual allow the nails of their fingers to grow, a stain the hair of their head and beard black

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*Political Arithmetic.*—If there had been deaths in the world, there would be at day on the earth, 173,000,000,000 (173,000 milliards.) As the continent tains at least 1587 billions of square fe each person could have 9100 square feet.

On the other hand, as the number of dea is to that of births as 10 to 12, there born each year thirty-six millions of m each day ninety-eight thousand four hundr each hour, four thousand and eighty-e minute, seventy-two; and each second, and a tenth, and the deaths are one ev second.

Thus, poor mortals, you *sneeze*, and one dies; you make a step, and another di shake my pen and a death happens; many deaths have happened while I have b making these few remarks! But, reduc whilst you have been running over this para graph how many have been born.

*Journal du Havre.*

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*Proxies.*—A French constitutional pri who had usually a very small audience, one day preaching at the church, in his vi lage, when, the doors being open, a gand and several geese came stalking up the mi dle aisle. The preacher, availing himse of the circumstance, observed, that he co no longer find fault with his district for no attendance; because, though they did no come themselves, they have sent their re *resentatives.*

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*Low Prices.*—There are living in Edg field, two brothers of the name of Pr the tallest of whom is three feet six inch

# OBSERVER.

*FAYETTEVILLE:*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 4, 1828.


*Lexington, Ky. August 20.*

Mr. Clay left this place on Saturday last for Washington City, by way of Louisville and Cincinnati.—*Reporter.*

"It was expected Mr. Clay would leave Lexington on the 14th inst. for Louisville—so thence to Cincinnati—cross the lake to Buffaloe—come down the Canal to Albany—thence via New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the city of Washington. The most confident expectations are entertained that this journey will perfectly restore to health, the great and powerful advocate of the American system."—*Binns.*

[We call this *taking the grand rounds.*—But depend upon it, it will not *all* do.—*Enq.*

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*New York, August 28.*

*Cotton.*—There is no material variation in prices, although an advance has been asked in some instances: the last advices from Liverpool being a little favourable. The sales amount to about 1100 Uplands at 9¾ a 10c; 800 do N. Orleans and Tennessee 9½ a 10c; and 150 do Alabama 10¼ a 12½c per lb. The fine qualities have been taken for home use. Shipments from first hands continue making, and the stock is reducing fast.

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We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati Gazette of August 23, received last night:

*Governor Ray.*—We learn from a source upon which we rely, that this gentleman died suddenly one day this weeek of a bilious cholic. We have no particulars. Very shortly before his death it was ascertained that he was re-elected Governor of Indiana.

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*Fourth of July.*—The Liverpool Mercury says, "Friday last being the Fourth of July, and the Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of North America, the day was celebrated by many of the natives of the Republic in this town. The American vessels in the port were decorated with flags on the occasion. The Prince's Dock, which is crowded with American shipping, presented a novel sight to the eye, and seemed more like an American than an English dock."

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*Rencontre.*—The New Orleans Courier of July 25th says: "We learn verbally from an officer just arrived from Cantonment Jessup, that Robert Chittendon, late Secretary of Arkansas, and acting Governor of that Territory, was killed some days ago in a rencontre with Gen. Rector, of Missouri."

It is not long since we were called upon to lament the death of Mr. Conway, the Delegate from that Territory in Congress, who also fell in a rencontre, but a designed one, and we regret to add, that we are constantly receiving accounts of fatal deeds—personal attacks, and a disregard of human life, which is discreditable to the laws or the state of society in that quarter of our country. These things remind us of the feudal ages, when a chief drew his dirk, without reluctance, and killed his vassal without remorse. We regret that the laws are not sufficiently strong to punish such outrages.

*Noah.*

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*Albinos.*—The Sav. Georgian says there are in Savannah two Albinos, (white negroes) natives of that city, one being about 9 years old, and the other 5 or 6. The parents are perfectly black, and have four other children of as deep color as themselves; one of them intermediate, with respect to age, between the subjects of these remarks.—They have light hair resembling lamb's wool,—bluish eyes,—and a very delicate complexion, though the whiteness is rather of the cast that belongs to a dead body than a living one. Their eyes are weaker than those of any other variety of man, in this section of the country; but, by moon light, they see as well as other persons commonly do in the brightest day light.

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An Irishman fights before he reasons, a Scotchman reasons before he fights, an Englishman is not particular as to the order of precedence, but will do either to accommodate his customers. A modern general has said that the best troops would be as follows; an Irishman half drunk, a Scotchman half starved, and an Englishman with his belly full.

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*The Yankee.*—A Yankee is a Yankee over the globe; and you might know him, if you met him on the "mountains of the moon," in five minutes, by his nationality. We love and honor him for it, where it is not carried to a degrading prejudice. He remembers his schoolhouse, the particular mode of discipline in which he was reared, the place where he played, skaited, bathed in his blithe morning time of life, where are the ashes of his forefathers, and where he was baptized and married.—Wherever he "trades and traffics" on distant seas, rivers or mountains, he will only forget his native accent, and his natal spot, when his *right hand forgets that cunning* for which he has such an undeserved celebrity.

*Flint's Western Mo. Review.*

*The Southerner.*—The Southerner is such over the whole globe. You may know him by his olive or brown complexion, on which the sun has looked in his wrath. You may see in his countenance the tinge of bilious fever, and that he has inhaled miasma, and breathed morning and evening fogs. You may note in his peculiar gait, and in his erect and lofty port, that he has compared himself with an inferior race of human beings, as they have walked before him to their daily task.—His generous disregard of expense and economy as he travels; his spirit, ardent and yet nervous, "sudden and quick in quarrel," his proud preference of his own country, his peculiar dialect, his reckless disregard of consequences, and a variety of mixed traits, seen at a moment, and yet difficult to describe, strike him even to an unobservant eye, as a foreigner, in the streets of New York.—*Ib.*

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*Voice of the People.*—The Western Carolinian informs us, that the vote on the Presidential election was taken lately in four militia companies in Surry county, which resulted, in the aggregate, as follows:

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|---|---|
| For Jackson, | 391 |
| For Adams, | 10 |

This county is the residence of the Hon. Lewis Williams, Member of Congress, a decided friend of the Administration. What can the Administration expect from this State?

At a Regimental Muster in Warrenton, on the 22d ult., 550 persons were present, out of whom, on the Presidential vote being taken, only 5 appeared for Adams.

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The following is a remarkable instance of a perfect agreement upon opposite principles:

*Jackson Man.*—General Jackson is not my choice.

*Adams Man.*—Neither is Mr. Adams mine.

*J. M.*—But I support Jackson because I want to turn out Adams.

*A. M.*—And I support Adams because I wish to prevent the election of Jackson.

*Norfolk Herald.*

[This may be remarkable in Virginia, but it certainly is not in North Carolina. It is a very common sentiment.]

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We caution the public against receiving *ten dollars United States notes* payable at the *Branch at Mobile*; we have seen several of them in the course of the last week, that are *counterfeit*, they are tolerably well executed, the paper is rather coarse and white, a part of the engraving is not well executed, they are not endorsed.—*Greensborough Pat.*

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*Edenton, N. C. Aug. 26.*

*Fire Extraordinary.*—On Saturday last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. our citizens were alarmed by the ringing of the bell and cry of fire, which was soon discovered to be in the office or business room of the Branch of the State Bank, and which, but for its timely discovery, and the active exertions of our population, would soon have consumed the whole building, with its valuable contents. Fortunately, however, no papers of importance were destroyed, and although some of the books were considerably burned, yet we learn, they were not so much injured but that their whole contents may be made out, as the Teller's statement, (or what a merchant would call his day book,) in which all entries are originally made, is entire, or uninjured, save the cover or binding.

The fire originated in the *inside* of a large pine desk, on which were laying the Books that were injured, and when discovered had not communicated to the house; the bottom and top of the desk was destroyed; and how the fire got in it, seems to be a matter of much conjecture; there are a thousand rumours afloat, and the subject is involved in deep mystery. The account given by the officers of the Bank is, that the Clerk, sometime during the morning, used a candle and wax in sealing a letter or package, and in the hurry of business communicated the fire to the contents of the desk, which did not break out till after the Bank was closed, *at 1 o'clock.*

It is due to the Cashier, Samuel H. Pullen, Esq. to state, that he was absent on business at Raleigh, and that he has no family residing in the Bank. The loss to the Bank, in the destruction of doors, windows, fences, &c. is estimated at from three to five hundred dollars.—*Gazette.*

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The following Extract of a letter is from the Augusta Chronicle of Aug. 23d.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, (near Charleston) *August* 18, 1828.

In my last, I mentioned, that we had two cases of yellow fever, both mortal, but did not apprehend any further progress of the disease—I am, however, now constrained to say that the disease has spread, and is likely to become general throughout the city. So far it has proved fatal in every instance—the Doctors say the type is most malignant.—*Sav. Georgian.*

The above has been written, we suspect, to injure this city, by representing it as more sickly than it really is. It is not true that the fever which in certain seasons attacks strangers—and prevails to a limited extent now in this city, *has proved fatal in every instance.* We know of 3 or 4 cases of recovery, while the whole number of deaths has been but 11. And that "*it is likely to become general,*" would give it a more malignant prevalence than there is any probability will occur. The number of deaths is unusually small for the length of time since its commencement.—*Charleston Patriot.*

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## By this Morning's Mail.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

*New York, August 29.*

By the politeness of Capt. Britton, of the ship Josephine, arrived from Belfast, we have received Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of the 22d, and the Belfast Northern Whig of the 24th July; which contain London dates to the 21st.

*Great Britain.*—The London Globe of the 21st, received at Belfast, announces the death of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, which took place this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Palace at Lambeth. His Grace, who was in his seventy-sixth year, had been indisposed for some time past, but had only been confined to the house for the last ten days. Immediately after the decease of his Grace, his son, the Speaker of the House of Commons, was sent for and arrived very shortly. His Grace, besides being Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, was a Lord of Trade and Plantations, an official Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and Visiter of All Souls and Merton College, Oxford. He was a cousin to the Duke of Rutland, and brother to Lord Manners. In consequence of this melancholy event, it is probable that the House of Commons will not meet this evening.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 25th July.

London papers of the 20th say—The Duke of Clarence came to town unexpectedly on Thursday evening from Portsmouth. His Royal Highness was about proceeding, in the Royal yacht, from Portsmouth to Torbay, and the yacht was just putting out to sea on Thursday morning, when despatches were brought to his Royal Highness from the duke of Wellington, by a messenger, who was sent from London on Wednesday night. The Royal Duke immediately came on shore, and left Portsmouth about 11 o'clock, attended by Captain Spencer, for London, where his Royal Highness arrived about six o'clock. The Duke of Wellington on learning the arrival of the Lord High Admiral, despatched a messenger to his Majesty, at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park. Early on Friday morning the Duke of Wellington came to the Admiralty, and had a conference which lasted upwards of an hour, with the Royal Duke.

The express forwarded to Portsmouth, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, requiring his immediate attendance at a Cabinet Council, is understood to relate to a determination of government to increase the British naval force in the Mediterranean.

*Tariff of the United States.*—In the House of Commons, on the 18th July, Mr. Huskisson rose to move for copies of the American Tariffs of 1824 and the present year, with any communications from his Majesty's Ministers in the United States on the subject. It was necessary, before the close of the session, to take some notice, not of the intention, perhaps, but of the tendency of certain Acts which had been lately passed in the United States, detrimental to their own interests, but certainly calculated greatly to injure and impede the trade and manufactures of G. Britain. In 1815 a Convention was entered into for 4 years, which was one of those reciprocity treaties that had been so much abused. The simple principle was this:—That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, should be received in either upon duties as low as those paid upon any the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; and further, that there should be no discriminating duties in reference to the national character of their respective ships. In 1818 it was renewed.

The people of the U. S. deceived themselves if they supposed we had not ample means of manifesting our feelings, even under the Convention; but it was, however, open to us to put an end to that Convention by due notice given, and this was, in his opinion, the more manly course. The principal exports of America—tobacco, rice, cotton, and turpentine—were not manufactured in this country for consumption, and with those articles it would not be difficult to supply ourselves from other sources. He believed that this tariff owed its existence less to the opinion that it would promote national objects, than electioneering purposes. It was not a matter of surprise that party should prevail in a country where the supreme executive power was an object of competition, not twice in an age, but once every 4 years. He observed, that these measures were generally brought forward at the period of the elections, with reference to the excitement of the people.

While the trade of the United States with this country amounted to one half of all the exports of their own productions, it formed only one sixth of the whole trade of this country. He would leave it to the sober and temperate consideration of those who ought to be the rulers of the destinies of that country, to decide whether it was a safe game for them to risk one half of their trade, in order to impede us in a branch of our commerce, which was only one sixth of our whole foreign trade. So far from retaliating, he would leave the American government to find out the folly of their procedings, and he had no doubt they would soon repent the day they adopted this weak and absurd policy.—He was of opinion that for every one pound of injury the Tariff would inflict upon England, the injury to America would be fourfold.

The motion was agreed to.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

"The Continental papers, says the Globe of the 21st, which have reached us this morning, bring further accounts of the progress and successes of the Russians. Anapa, the fortress in Asiatic Turkey, which was attacked by the force of Admiral Greig and Prince Menzikoff, has surrendered, and Tuleza, or Tultschi, a fortress which the Russian army, under the immediate command of the Emperor, left behind, has fallen into the hands of the besieging corps. The supplies of stores and provisions which have been found in Brailow are represented to have been very important. Meantime, the Russian army, under the Emperor, has been reinforced, and its advanced guards have been pushed without opposition to Mangalia and Kouzgoun. These places are about half way between Karasa and Bazardschik, the first place where there is any appearance that the Turks will make a stand."

There was a report in Paris, on Wednesday, that the Trident had brought intelligence from Corfu, of the Porte having agreed to accept the mediation of France and England.

FRANCE.

On Monday se'night the Chamber of Peers terminated the deliberation on the project of the law respecting Journals. The Censorship, the monopoly of Journals, and a law of tendencies (as to libel,) have all been done away.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 21.

*Cotton.*—There has continued a steady demand for Cotton in the past week, the sales of which amount to about 16,500 bags.

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DIED,

In this town, on Monday last, Mr. DAVID HALLIDAY, Merchant of Petersburg, Va. Mr. H. had passed through this town last week, considerably indisposed, on his way to Cheraw, whence he returned in the Stage on Sunday night, very unwell. He, however, declined medical aid, and retired to bed, where he was found next morning, insensible; and notwithstanding the unremitted exertions of his physicians and friends, he died the same afternoon.

At the Sound near Wilmington, on Monday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOOPER DAVIS, the wife of Thomas F. Davis, Esq., in the 18th year of her age.

At Washington City on the 20th inst., Col. JOSIAH SNELLING, of the 5th Regiment United States' Infantry, in the 46th year of his age.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 9; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 20 a 25. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 60 a 65.


## Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning

*Fayetteville, Sept* 1, 1828. 87tf.

## Removal.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store on *Hay street*, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, and opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

NOTT & STARR.

*September* 1. 1828. 87-3w

## Sales at Auction.

*On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d,*

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT of freshly imported Staple and Fancy

## *Dry Goods,*

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

*Superfine, Fine and Common Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics, &c. &c.*

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

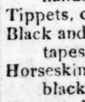
*Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery Ware, &c.*

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 4, 1828. 87 ts

## *The Mansion Hotel*



Is now undergoing a thorough repair out and inside, the establishment to be enlarged with additional Rooms, such as Billiards, Baths, Barber's and other offices fitted up. The vegetable and pleasure Gardens, with summer Houses, all to be made new. The Stables stand in the rear, adjoining large lots of ground well calculated for the erection of Pavilions for public exhibition.

The location of the Mansion as respects business or health, is particularly favorable, being central, dry and free from moisture or stagnant waters of any kind, and when the rubbish and filth are removed from the houses and premises, it will prove a desirable residence for any family fond of a pleasant, rural and healthy situation. The buildings are large and airy, embracing a front of 120 feet on Hay street and extending back 82 feet, including piazza. The Parlours, Dining Rooms, Bar, Supper and Ball Rooms, together with the first floor of Bed Rooms, are all spacious and well arranged, with Bells to each room. There are few Hotels better calculated to afford comfort and convenience to the occupants and residents, than this pleasant and extensive establishment.

It is expected the improvements will be completed by the middle of next November, and now offer the premises for rent, to any person calculated to advantage a genteel establishment The Hotel will be rented with or without furniture, if early application is made. For terms, apply to the

*Proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.*

Fayetteville, N. C.

*September* 4. 87tf

## *Cheap Goods.*

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4 6-4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French and English super, black and drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito nets and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

*Fayetteville, N. C., Sept.* 4, 1828. 87tf.

## POETRY.

YANKEE LYRICS.

There is, in famous Yankee land,
A class of men, yclep'd tin pedlars,
A shrewd, sarcastic band
Of busy meddlers;
They scour the country through and through,
Vending their wares, tin pots, tin pans,
Tin ovens, dippers, wash bowls, cans,
Tin whistles, kettles, or to boil or stew,
Tin cullenders, tin nutmeg graters,
Tin warming platters for your fish and 'taters!
In short,
If you will look within
His cart,
And gaze upon the tin
Which glitters there,
So bright and fair,
There is no danger in defying
You to go off without buying.

One of these cunning, keen eyed gentry,
Stopp'd at a tavern in the country,
Just before night,
And call'd for bitters for himself, of course,
And fodder for his horse.
This done, our worthy wight
Inform'd the landlord that his purse was low,
Quite empty, I assure you Sir, and so,
I wish you'd take your pay
In something in my way.

Now Boniface suppos'd himself a wag—
And when he saw that he was suck'd,
Was not dispirited, but pluck'd
Up courage and his trowsers too!
Quoth he to himself, "I am not apt to brag,
'Tis true,
But I can stick a feather in my cap,
By making fun of this same Yankee chap."
"Well, my good friend,
That we may end
This troublesome affair,
I'll take my pay in ware,
Provided that you've got what suits
My inclination"—
"No doubt of that," the pedlar cried,
Sans hesitation.
"Well, bring us in a pair of good tin boots"—
"Tin boots!" Our Jonathan espied
His landlord's spindle shanks,
And giving his good genius thanks
For the suggestion,
Ran out, return'd, and then—"by goles!
Yes, here's a pair of candle moulds!
They'll fit you without question!"

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*The Printer's Devil.*—The name of this mysterious personage has long been much bandied about by printers, greatly to their own amusement, but frequently to the wonder of sundry uninitiated readers. At the request of a correspondent who has desired an explanation of the term, we have looked into the fact with some care, and the following is the result of our research.

"In the tenth year of his reign, (1470,) the first book printed in France, was executed, at Paris, by Ulbric Gering. The art of printing, which has had so powerful an influence on the improvement of the human mind, and in the reformation of government and religion, known to the Chinese, in a rude, though efficient mode, upwards of a thousand years before, was re-discovered, it is generally agreed, by Taurentius Koster, a wealthy citizen of Hærlem, in Holland, about the year 1430. Laurentius, it is stated, by an early writer on the discovery of printing, when walking in a wood picked up a small bough of a tree which had been broken off by the wind. He then sat down and amused himself by cutting upon it some letters, and wrapped up in a piece of paper, the part which he had thus engraved. He afterwards fell asleep, and when he awoke he perceived that the paper, having been moistened from a shower of rain, had received an impression from the letters—which induced him to pursue the accidental discovery, until he applied it to printing. Laurentius, however, proceeded no further than to the use of wooden blocks, in the manner of stereotype. To this incipient mode an improvement was made by two brothers, named Genisfleiche, or Gettumburg, who had been in the employment of Laurentius, and after his death carried part of his printing blocks to Mentz, in Germany; where they succeeded in forming separate metal types, with engraved faces. But the art was yet far from being completed. It seems to have been brought nearly to its present state of perfection, by Peter Schæffer, of the latter city; who, in the year 1456, cast a fount of types from matrices, or moulds, previously cut with the several letters. With this invention, John Faustus, now his partner, but formerly his employer, was so much pleased, that he gave the ingenius artist his only daughter in marriage.

"In the year 1460, Faustus, (or Faust as he is sometimes called,) and his partner Schæffer, printed an edition of the Bible.—This was a very expensive work, and was five years in the press. It was this edition, as some authors relate, of which Faustus carried a number of copies, to Paris; where he sold them, first for six hundred, then for five hundred crowns each; which were the prices commonly given to the scribes, for very elegant copies of the scriptures: He afterwards, by degrees reduced the price to thirty crowns. It is said that the purchasers were ignorant that these copies were printed; and that it was the policy of Faustus to make them believe that they were written. They were an exact imitation of the best manuscripts. As he lowered his price, his sales increased, and people were astonished at his producing copies as fast as they were wanted. When he reduced the price to thirty crowns, all Paris was amazed, both on account of the uniformity and the quantity produced. It was believed that he had made a league with the devil; and he was accused of being a magician. The Catholic clergy were alarmed, as they feared the Scriptures would get into the hands of laymen. His lodgings were searched by the police—several Bibles were found, and the red ink with which the illuminators had made the great capitals at the beginning of each chapter, was pronounced to be his blood. Faustus fled, and escaped the death which awaits such hapless victims of superstition; and from this story originated the story of "the Devil and Doctor Faustus."

**Printing neatly executed,**
**At this Office.**

*Scarcity.*—Corn is becoming very dear in some parts of Georgia. It has been sold as high as two dollars and a half per bushel. Among the Creek Indians there is great scarcity, almost a famine.

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The Philadelphia Aurora says, that there are on the Brandywine forty two water wheels, employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, cotton and woollen goods, flour, paper, and for saw mills, the preparation of barley, &c. with ample room and water-power remaining, it is said, for fifty more. The Messrs. Dupont employ eighteen wheels, and manufacture the enormous quantity of 3,000 pounds of gunpowder daily. The surrounding country possesses many attractions and points of interest. Within a mile of the Brandywine is the ancient borough of Wilmington, containing between 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants. This district, with its neatly trimmed thorn hedges, presents a somewhat unique air, and evidences age and proficiency in agricultural pursuits.

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Logic.—*Major*—It is a long lane that has no end.

*Minor*—A straight lane, however short, has no turn.

*Conclusion*—Ergo, a straight lane, however short, is a long lane.

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It is related by Boswell, that a person was executed to please his laird. "Before the heritable jurisdictions was abolished, a man was tried for his life in the court of the chieftains. The jury were going to bring him in 'not guilty,' but somebody whispered them, that 'the young *laird* had never seen an execution,' upon which their verdict was —'*death*;' and the man was hanged *accordingly*."

This is only to be paralleled by the story of the Highland dame, whose sense of submission to the chief of her clan induced her to insinuate want of proper respect in her husband, who had been condemned, and showed some reluctance to the halter. "Git up, Donald," said the "guid wife," to her "ain guid man," "Git up, Donald, and be hangit, an' dinna *anger* the laird."

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A noble heart is like pure wine, grows richer and mellower and stronger with age. It is only a weak spirit and an ignoble temper that turns sour with years and sorrows.

Human nature, like a kaleidoscope, presents a new combination every look you take at it.

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### Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons against trading for, or in any manner, or way, taking a transfer of a Note made by me, payable to R. M. Clayland or order, for One Hundred and Seventy two Dollars, or thereabouts. Having claims to a larger amount against the said Clayland, than the amount of said Note, I am determined not to pay it.

WM. TRACY.

*Fayetteville, 28th August*, 1828. 86tf.

### Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for 16,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton *Rags*, in quantities not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

*August* 28. 86tf.

### Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

### Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

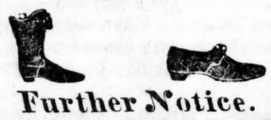
*June* 19, 1828. 76-tf.

### Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

*August* 11, 1828.



### Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

*August* 10. 84tf

### New Goods.

### C. & P MALLETT,

*Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of*

### GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

*November* 1, 1827. 43tf.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
*Spring Term*, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

### *Lafayette Hotel,*

HAY STREET,
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.*

### RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

### Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

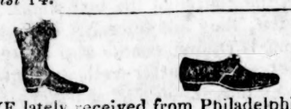
For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

*July* 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

*August* 14.



I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

*July* 31. 82tf.

### For Sale,

**40** Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.
Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

*August* 14. 84tf.

### The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

### GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

**40** Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey;
20 do N. E Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
} WINES.
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

*April* 3, 1828. 65-tf.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
*Spring Term*, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly. Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

### John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

**15** Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

*—Also—*

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

### Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

### Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wedneday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

*June* 1828. 76tf.

### *Doctor MacLean,*

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the first brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

*June* 17. 76tf.

### Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

*July* 23, 1828. 82tf

### For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

**20** hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods

Sept. 25, 1827.

### Important

To those afflicted with Indigestion.

THE celebrated *ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR*

The celebrity this Medicine has gained in the permanent cure of many of our most respectable citizens, gives it the first rank and entitles it to the confidence of all persons afflicted with indigestion or debility of the stomach, such as

| | |
|---|---|
| Loss of appetite, | Sickness of the stomach, |
| Pain in the pit of the Stomach, | Belching up sour water from the stomach, |
| Costiveness, | Dizziness of the head, |
| Flatulency and moving, of wind in the bowels, | Lowness of spirit, |
| | Palpitation of the heart, |

With general weakness of the whole body.—The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

The genuine article may be found in the following stores and no others; in this city:

By Dr. C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets, principal agent, where a liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all hose who are afflicted in like manner.

JOB FURMAN, No. 17, Jefferson street.
THOS. LYON, Lumber Merchant.
JACOB SHARP, No. 1, Hester street.
ENOCH DEAN, 14, Bowery.

For sale by the Subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, at $1 50 per bottle, the New York price.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

*Fayetteville, May* 1828. 73-eow7t.

### Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

### Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

*January* 17. 54tf.

### For Sale,

**10,000** Lbs. prime BACON, cured this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD.

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW

*Fayetteville, April* 23, 1828. 68tf

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

*Lafayette Hotel, 17th July*, 1828.

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

*April* 22, 1828. 68tf.

### Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

For sale by JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

### Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

### *Hardware & Cutlery*

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

*Groceries,*
*Paints Oils,*
*Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.*

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BARRY.

January 23, 1828. 5tf.

### $20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, about four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with the Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

### Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded fabric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & qu.
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McD[illegible]

*Fayetteville, May* 4, 1828.